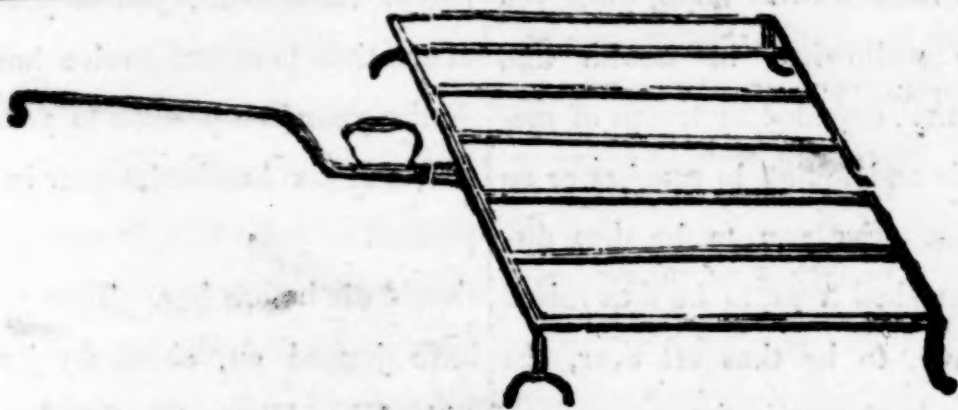


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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“ Had I, Sir, been in your place, the Ministers never should have heard my voice, the professed object of which is to *protect the farmer*, but the real tendency of which must be, if it have any effect at all, to *keep up the amount of the taxes*. LAW cannot give you price any more than it can give you sunshine and showers. That peace does not and cannot make any material difference permanently, in the price of corn, has been proved by me as clearly as daylight. The only end which this Corn Bill will answer you is, after having deceived you for some time, to expose you along with the other owners and occupiers of land, to be regarded as monopolizers, and to be justly detested, accordingly.”

—LETTER TO THE DADDY, in *Register*, May 14, 1814.

TO

MR. HUSKISSON,

ON HIS PROJECT FOR FREE-TRADE IN CORN.

Kensington, 31st Jan. 1827.

SIR,

I SUPPOSE that you begin to feel the comforting and cheering effects of the two thousand pounds a year, which the last Parliament voted you, in addition to your salary, for having employed your surprising genius in demolishing two or three hundred Acts of Par-

liament passed by our ancestors.

This addition to your already enormous salary must make you outrageously zealous in the cause of that “*free-trade*,” for the promoting of which you got the two thousand pounds a-year out of our money; of the money of this miserable people, thousands upon



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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

thousands of whom have now, confessedly, neither victuals to eat nor roofs to cover them, while you are wallowing in wealth and luxury, attended by troops of menials and lolling in coaches or on sofas. For you to be thus distinguished from, to be thus raised above, to be thus set over, the crowds of men in the common, or rather, the lower rank of life in which you were born; for you to be thus favoured, there ought to have been *something done by you*, proving to all the world, manifesting to all the world without any inquiry at all, that you possessed capacity superior to that of men in general, at the least, and that you had performed some service or other to your country, which men in general were either unable or unwilling to perform.

Let us see a little, then, what you have done to entitle you to the good things which this Government and Parliament have heaped upon you. Until very lately, you were never heard of but as a mere underling in office,

moving along in the old style, gently upwards to higher and higher emolument; just stopping at one time to secure twelve hundred a-year in a pension to yourself, and six hundred a-year in a pension to your wife, in case you should die before her. Thus you have jogged on, cheek by jowl with John King, Charles Long and others of that stamp; but, within these two years, you have figured in a new line. You have broken through the barricadoes of the paths of the old Whitehall people: you have found out the secret of "*free-trade*," in contradiction to all the principles and maxims which have governed our ancestors from the days of King John to the days of King George. When SELDEN was writing his "*Mare Clausum*," in answer to Grotius's "*Mare Liber*," and when NEEDHAM was writing his eulogium on the work of SELDEN, little did these famous, learned Englishmen imagine that there would, one day or other, come a spruce clerk from an apothecary's

shop, with fingers habituated, perhaps, to the tying on of labels in the neatest of manners, to propose to an English Parliament, the adoption of principles, which, not to be rendered perfectly inconsistent and ridiculous in themselves, must blow at once to the devil all the great principles which these learned men had established by the clearest of proof, and the maintenance of which principles they deemed absolutely necessary to preserve to England the great power and the great fame which she had possessed for more than ten centuries. Adopt your principle of "*free-trade*," and away go, for ever, all the doctrines of SELDEN and all the glorious circumstances attending an adherence to those doctrines; and England becomes a mere mart for huxterers, a residence for Jews and jobbers, and nothing else, a scene of bustling roguery and cheatery, without one sentiment of honour or of love of country to mingle itself with the mass of corruption.

It is not, however, on this more extended view of the subject that I mean to address you at present. My object, at this time is, to inquire of you how you are likely to make your proposed alteration in the CORN LAWS comport with your principles of "*free-trade*," and, at the same time, comport with the principles (very explicitly expressed) upon which you so strenuously advocated the passing of the Corn Laws in 1814 and 1815. These are the matters to which I am at present desirous of drawing your attention. The day is not far distant, when your projected alteration of the Corn Laws must come before us in a tangible shape; and, when it do come before us, it will be of importance for us to bear in mind the part which you have heretofore taken with regard to these Corn Laws. The present Corn Bill, with some little modifications, was brought in by Mr. PROSPERITY ROBINSON and supported by you; and, supported by you, too, upon broad and general prin-

ciples, applicable now just as much as they were then. At the time when that Bill was in agitation, and all the great landowners were crying aloud for it, I opposed that Bill, the short grounds of my opposition being those which are expressed by the motto to this Letter, that motto forming a part of an expostulatory, but a very civil and even polite Address to the great Daddy of Norfolk, who has since collected his dependent fools together in barns and holes and corners, in order to calumniate me for endeavours, the tendency of which were to preserve to him his estate. Your project of altering this law must, now, soon see the light. Your liberal Æolian colleague has pledged himself that the project shall be forthcoming. He, poor man, appears to be likely to have quite enough to do in his own department, in order not to give us an instance of the complete fulfilment, or rather, verification, of the opinion of CORNELIUS AGRIPPA. He must take special care how he

now moves; or, he will soon give us woeful experience of the tremendous effects produced by that which St. James so appropriately calls the *unruly member*, vulgarly termed the *red rag*. What Iliads of woes have not been occasioned by the unmeasured movements of that red rag! The world would be astonished, or, rather, would turn away with a smile from any one that should say that the state of ILLINOIS, one of the States of the great American republic, which has, now, a "*constitution*" of its own, observe (and which constitution will last a great deal longer, I believe, than Mr. Canning's Lusitanian constitution); the world would smile and look on it as a jest, if I were to say, that this new member of the grand confederation of States was actually created, actually caused to come into existence, merely because an English husband did not think that the great Atlantic, without three thousand miles distance of land, was sufficient to protect his ears against

the sound of a voice which had once charmed those ears! Nothing, however, ever uttered by man is more true or more capable of proof than this fact. The wrath of ACHILLES (about a woman, too, observe) brought on the ten years' war of Troy. This may be a fable; but what I relate is true. Mr. CANNING seems very likely to afford the world another instance to be added to the thousands upon thousands already well known of the mischievous effects proceeding from the movements of this unruly member. What the German papers tell us about the anger of the Emperor NICHOLAS having been excited by that speech which Mr. BROUGHAM praised to the skies may be false: these papers may lie as much as ours, as far as I know; but, there can be no doubt that that speech will have produced great anger in the breasts of all the sovereigns of Europe; and, in the meanwhile, the affairs in Portugal and Spain appear to be proceeding in a way which will leave to your liberal colleague

very little time to assist you in projects of "*free-trade*" and, especially, in projects of free trade in corn.

Returning now to my subject, let me first beg you to read the motto to this Letter. If you do not read it the public will, and they will recollect, that it makes part of a Letter to the Daddy, written thirteen years back. One would think, that the Daddy, when he takes a view (if he can do it) of what has passed between that time and this, would feel a little shame in reflecting on his hole-and-corner calumnies on me. From the time that that motto was written until the present day, the Daddy and all the other landowners, and all the nation, have been witnessing the soundness of its principles. In a *Register*, published just about the same time, namely, on the 21st May, 1814, I stated, as clearly as it was possible to state, the impossibility of a Corn Bill affording any security whatever to the landlord or the farmer, if the *restoration of*

the gold currency were to take place agreeably to the then law. I showed, that it was the currency that would do every thing; that would produce ruin universal to all except tax-eaters, if it were restored to its ancient standard, without a reduction of the taxes, to something like their amount before the war. I will here insert a short passage from the Register just mentioned; and when I have so done, I shall, I think, have a right to call upon this Government, upon this Parliament, and even upon this nation, to blush for their obstinacy, their wilful blindness, their suicidal perverseness; and (with some exceptions, certainly, and those pretty numerous) their injustice and their ingratitude towards me. I, however, may be satisfied: I am not now suffering in purse or in person: a gracious God has given me health to live to behold and spirits to enjoy and exult in the fulfilment of the doctrines, which I so long ago taught with such an anxious desire to save and to

serve my country without the smallest particle of selfishness of any description. Now read the extract, Sir: you remember my features and the sound of my voice: imagine my looking at you while you read: and, if you do not feel your chin descend towards your breast as you proceed, take my word for it that your mind is not yet prepared for those feelings of humiliation which are to be your lot.

“ As very closely connected
 “ with this view of the corn sub-
 “ ject, I will here notice what has
 “ been said about *bringing round*
 “ *our CURRENCY* to the stand-
 “ ard of 1796; that is to say,
 “ when gold was in free and ge-
 “ neral circulation. How such
 “ an idea came into the head of
 “ any one accounted sane I am
 “ at a loss to discover. We were
 “ told, that *peace*, upon a firm
 “ foundation, would do the thing
 “ of itself. It is notorious that a
 “ *light guinea* will sell now for
 “ 26 or 27 shillings in paper. But
 “ the worst, the most foolish part

" of the conduct of those who en-
 " tertain the notion of restoring
 " our currency to the standard of
 " 1796, is, that they allow, at the
 " same time, that the paper-mo-
 " ney is depreciated; and (now
 " observe) that this depreciation
 " has had the effect of *raising*
 " *prices*.—Very well. It is *depre-*
 " *ciated* and it has *raised prices*.
 " —Keep this in mind, and then
 " ask these wise men, what would
 " be the effect of 'restoring the
 " currency to its former *healthy*
 " state.' — These gentlemen, in
 " their anxious desire to restore
 " guineas, overlook the *interest of*
 " *the debt*. But, is it not mani-
 " fest, that they ought to have the
 " object continually in their view;
 " when they are talking upon the
 " subject of restoring guineas and
 " *lowering prices*? And is it not
 " also manifest, that in whatever
 " degree *prices be lowered* for a
 " permanency, the interest of the
 " debt must, in reality, though *not*
 " *nominally*, be *augmented*? —
 " Now, then, what is the annual
 " interest of this debt? I will not

" plague the reader with any mi-
 " serable detail about funded and
 " unfunded, and redeemed and
 " unredeemed; but will state, in
 " round numbers, that the Debt
 " requires taxes to be paid to the
 " amount of about forty millions
 " a year.—Suppose, then, that
 " *wheat* (to take that article as an
 " instance) be now, upon an *ave-*
 " *rage of years, 27l.* a load, of
 " five quarters; the paper-money
 " has, at the rate of exchange with
 " Paris, depreciated *one-third* be-
 " low gold; and, of course, has
 " *raised prices one-third*. Bring
 " the currency back to the stan-
 " dard of 1796, and the conse-
 " quence is that wheat will be
 " upon an average of years *18l.* a
 " load. Well, then, farmer *Stiles*,
 " whose share of payment of inte-
 " rest of the Debt is *27l.* a year,
 " and who, of course, used to pay
 " a *load of wheat* a year, must,
 " upon the restoration of the gui-
 " neas, pay a *load and a half of*
 " *wheat a year*. This would make
 " the farmer scratch his head, I
 " believe! It is as clear as day-

"light, that the restoration of gui-
 "neas would, in reality, make the
 "Debt cost sixty millions a year
 "instead of forty millions a year.
 "But, this is not all. The Civil
 "List, officers of all kinds, pay,
 "pensions, annuities, fixed sti-
 "pends of every sort, leases,
 "ground - rents, rent - charges,
 "must all become more expen-
 "sive by one-third to those who
 "have to pay them. What a re-
 "volution would be here! What
 "smashing, what work for lawyers
 "and bill-framers!"

Ah, indeed! "What SMASH-
 "ING; what work for lawyers
 "and bill-framers"! And, Sir,
 remember (and if you do not, the
 public will, observe) that this was
 written and published by me *thir-*
teen years ago, come the twenty-
 first day of May next. When
 those who now are little children;
 when those who now are eight or
 ten years of age, shall see them-
 selves steeped in poverty, and re-
 member that their fathers were
 gentlemen when they were little
 boys; when they shall behold a

sort of breaking up of society,
 property all disturbed, the rem-
 nants of it scattered here and
 there; and, possibly behold a
 general convulsion sufficient to
 shake the most solid and venerable
 institutions of this country, which
 has been famed throughout the
 world for those very institutions;
 when these children, become men,
 shall behold these things, and shall
 contemplate the immediate causes,
 will they not, if some one should
 state the fact to them, turn to their
 beggared and distracted fathers,
 and say: "And was there, fathers,
 "was there, indeed; is it true,
 "fathers, that there was a man in
 "England who not only distinctly
 "foretold all these fatal conse-
 "quences, but who clearly proved
 "the truth of his foretellings: was
 "there, indeed, such a man, and
 "were you so obstinate as not to
 "listen to him, were you so dull
 "as not to understand him, were
 "you so blind as not to see the
 "light that he held up before your
 "eyes, or, understanding him,
 "seeing the light, believing in

" the truths which he inculcated,
 " were you so base as to abandon
 " your country and your families,
 " to expose the one to certain
 " disgrace and to possible sub-
 " jugation, and the other to that
 " beggary and that frantic sway
 " which we now experience: were
 " you so base as this: had you
 " the baseness not to demand that
 " the wisdom, the zeal, the dis-
 " interestedness of this man should
 " be brought into play for the
 " salvation of your country: is it
 " possible that you had the base-
 " ness to be content to see power
 " in the hands of Canning and of
 " Huskisson, while success was
 " suffered to attend every artifice
 " and every act of violence, to
 " keep even a particle of that
 " power from, and even to stifle
 " the voice and cut off the hand
 " of William Cobbett?"

This, or something very much
 like it, is, I verily believe, what
 the next generation will have to
 say to the present; and, observe,
 that next generation will be
 amongst us in about five or six

years. You and I and CANNING
 and Lord LIVERPOOL shall, I hope,
 all live to see that generation, face
 to face; and, if we do, we shall
all have our due, even in this
 world; and, I am a great advo-
 cate for people having, if conve-
 nient, their reward before they die.
 At this moment these doctrines of
 mine are just as applicable as
 they were in 1814 and 1815. One
 would think that the passage that
 I have just quoted was written but
 yesterday. It is the CURRENCY
 now which is at work, just as it
 was then. Many acknowledge
 this, at the present day. Not a
 soul, except my readers, acknow-
 ledged it thirteen years ago. How-
 ever, the thing was written: it
 was in print: it was then where it
 is now, and where it will live for
 ages: where it will live long and
 long after you and CANNING and
 JENKINSON and BROUGHAM and
 BURDETT, and the whole band of
 you shall have your memories
 preserved by no other means than
 such as those by which are pre-
 served the memories of the *heroes*
of the Dunciad.

Well, Sir: you, who got two thousand a-year for demolishing at a stroke, at one single chop of your blunt weapon, two or three hundred Acts of Parliament, containing the result of the experience and the wisdom of ages: let us, now, hear what were *your doctrines* at the time that the Corn Bill was first agitated. The Bill was, as I said before, brought in by Mr. Prosperity Robinson. It was, finally, passed with soldiers drawn up round the Houses of Parliament. It was foolish, on the part of the landlords, to the last degree; but, no matter for that at the present: let us hear what you said in support of this Bill; and here it is, taken from the debate of the 6th of June, 1814.

“ Mr. Huskisson said, every subject alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman would, as the motion was shaped, come before the Committee; for the first reference to that Committee was that of all the petitions on the table on the subject of the Corn Laws.

“ In some of these petitions the freedom of trade was surely introduced. He hoped, therefore, that the Honourable Gentleman would give his vote for the Committee. He would state the reason why he supported the present motion for a Committee, though he objected to the appointment of a Committee on a former occasion. He believed now, as he did then, that there was no probability of any importation of Corn into this country, before the next harvest. The only circumstances which raised his view, was that of the number of petitions which had been presented to the House. The views of these petitioners, even if founded in misrepresentation, although they ought not to induce any Member to do that which he was not convinced was just and proper, were still entitled to the most respectful consideration of the House. Although the petitions were in many instances the result of malevolent and mistaken ap-

" peals to the feelings of the peo-
 " ple, they ought to be met by
 " temperate inquiry and the fullest
 " investigation. The circumstance
 " of such a number of petitions,
 " therefore, afforded a ground for
 " those who were favorable to the
 " measure, to support the present
 " inquiry; for, the object of those
 " petitions was not to make any
 " alteration in the Corn Laws, or
 " to make no alteration in them
 " without further inquiry. With
 " respect to the encouragement
 " which ought to be afforded to
 " the farmer, it should be consi-
 " dered, that there was now a
 " *great diminution in the value of*
 " *money*; and that the capital
 " necessary for carrying on of
 " farming operations, must now
 " be double to what it was before
 " the war. The Noble Lord (Lord
 " A. Hamilton) *deceived himself*,
 " therefore, if he thought, *that*
 " *things could return to what*
 " *they were before the war*. This
 " was one of the most dangerous
 " errors which could be enter-
 " tained. What was like to be

" the permanent charge of thi^s
 " country, now that the war was
 " at an end? The whole expenses
 " of this country, including *all our*
 " *establishments*, before the war,
 " only *amounted to 16 millions*.
 " Would this produce no altera-
 " tion in the money value of arti-
 " cles? When gentlemen talked
 " of the increased price of bread,
 " was not every thing else raised
 " in proportion, and that *not in*
 " *consequence of the high price of*
 " *bread, but the amount of taxa-*
 " *tion*? It was *impossible for the*
 " *country to return to the prices*
 " *before the war*. It had been
 " said that the obvious remedy was
 " to lower the rents. He had
 " not the good fortune to be a
 " land holder, and he had no in-
 " terest but that of the public in
 " general in view. The propor-
 " tion of the gross proceed of land,
 " which now came to the landlord,
 " however it might be represented
 " in money, was now much less
 " *than what it was in 1792*. Pre-
 " vious to the war, in a farm of
 " moderate extent, the farmer

"considered himself requited if he
 "made three rents from it. But
 "it was necessary in the case of
 "such a farm now, that the farmer
 "should make at least five rents
 "to be enabled to go on. *If even*
 "*the whole rental of the country*
 "*were remitted, it would be im-*
 "*possible to return to the prices*
 "*before the war.* He was not
 "afraid to declare that the people
 "of this country must not expect,
 "be the law on the subject what
 "it may, that, *with our burthens,*
 "the price of bread can ever be
 "LESS THAN DOUBLE TO
 "WHAT IT WAS BEFORE
 "THE WAR."

Here, then, we have your doc-
 trines. Here we have the grounds
 upon which you supported the
 Corn Bill. Upon what ground,
 then, are you, now, to propose an
 alteration in that Corn Bill, which
 alteration is to have the effect, or
 intended to have the effect of low-
 ering the price of corn? No
 matter for the shuffling and the
 trickery and the mere rattle of
 words to be employed upon this

occasion: the object must be to
 cause corn to be *cheaper* by the
 alteration which you propose to
 make in the Corn Bill. If this be
 not your professed object, you are
 flagrantly, foolishly, gratuitously
 inconsistent. Your folly is so
 great, that nothing can possibly
 equal it, except your insolence
 towards those who petitioned for
 the change. You must explicitly
 declare your intention *to make*
bread cheaper than it now is; and
 to make it permanently cheaper,
 too, allowing for the effects of
 seasons. Very well, then: what
 has taken place to warrant you in
 proposing this alteration? You
 tell us, in the above speech, that
 if the taxes continued to amount
 to between fifty and sixty millions
 a year; and I beg you to mark
 this *if;* if the taxes continued to
 amount to between fifty and sixty
 millions a year, it would be im-
 possible to return to the same
 price of bread as that which existed
 before the war, *even if the whole*
rental of the country were remit-
ted; that is to say, if the farmers

had the use of the land, without paying any rent at all; and, of course, if the landlords were all bundled into the workhouse with their coronets and stars and garters tied about their necks.

Stick a pin there, Mr. Huskisson: bear that in mind, if you please: and, now, do not the taxes still amount to nearer sixty than fifty millions a year? Aye, do they, Sir, and to more than the sixty millions, in the gross amount. There are about fifty-four or five millions *paid into the Exchequer*; but, observe, there are more than sixty millions collected from the people. Therefore, according to your own speech, "*bread cannot be less than double to what it was before the war*"! When you said *cannot*, you meant, of course, that it could not be without utter ruin to the proprietors and occupiers of land, in the first place, and without a breaking up of society and a total subversion of the State, in the end. Our meaning, in cases like this, is always an understood qualifica-

tion; as, upon one occasion I observed that, when I said that they *could not* carry Peel's Bill into full effect, I meant, of course, that they could not do it without producing general ruin and convulsion; just as I say to a man, "you *cannot* jump down that chalk-pit;" I know he *can*; but I know that he cannot do it without breaking his neck or dashing himself to pieces. Thus it was that an understood qualification was conveyed to us in these words: "Be the law on the subject what it may, *with our present burdens*, the price of bread can never be less than double to what it was before the war." These were words of sense. I praised them at the time, and I scolded my neighbours of Havant because they burned you in effigy for having uttered them.

But, Sir, Mr. HUSKISSON, "free-trade" gentleman, demolisher of the laws of the EDWARDS and the HENRYS, and receiver of two thousand a-year for that demolition; what, Mr. Huskisson, are

to be your arguments NOW, when you come forward with a project for making bread cheaper and permanently cheaper, than it is at this time! The taxes are sixty millions a-year: the taxes remain plump up to 'the mark of your then calculation; and, of course, bread must now be double the price of what it was before the war, or, *the landlords must lose their estates*; an alternative of which I propose to say a little more, by-and-by. Now, then, what was the price of bread before the war? This Register of mine, which contains, in one place or another, almost every thing necessary for a law-giver or a statesman to know, contains, under date of 4th of June, 1814, an account of the price of bread for half a century back. It will there be seen, that the average price of the quartern loaf, for ten years previous to the late war with France, was *seven-pence and five-sixteenths of a penny*. What is the price of that quartern loaf now? It is about *eight-pence*

three farthings, on an average, because the quartern loaf weighed 4lb. 5oz.; the present is a 4lb. loaf, and the average price of this 4lb. loaf is, as near as I can ascertain it, about *eight-pence half a farthing*. So that, while the quartern loaf, according to your doctrine of 1814, ought to be at this time *fourteen-pence and ten-sixteenths of another penny*; while it ought to be, according to that doctrine of yours, *fourteen-pence halfpenny and half another farthing*; it is, as I have just said, *eight-pence three farthings*; and yet, you (without any accompanying proposition to reduce the taxes) propose to reduce it to a lower price still: though, according to your own doctrine, the landlords must, even at the present price, evidently lose their estates!

And, you are a "*minister*," are you? You are a "*minister of trade*," are you? You are a Cornelius Agrippa's man, are you? You are a *law-demolisher*, are you? You are a "*statesman*," are you? You bring us the light

of *club quatre-vingt neuf*, do you?

—Those landlords must be asses more veritable than those which carry panniers, if they trust you with their estates *one hour* after the making of such a proposition. They must have very little care of that which they derive from their ancestors; the poachers that kill the game on their estates are more fit to enjoy the estates themselves, than they are if they suffer you to have any thing to do with measures affecting those estates, if you once venture to make this proposition; that is to say, unaccompanied (as you intend it to be) *with any proposition for the reduction of the taxes*. I am an enemy to the Corn Bill: I have always been an enemy to this Corn Bill. I would not be a Minister an hour, unless I were empowered to demolish this Corn Bill: I have always reprobated the Corn Bill: I reprobate the Corn Bill now: but I have always said, and I still say, that the taxes ought to be reduced so as to render a Corn Bill unnecessary to preserve to

the landlord his estate and to the farmer his stock. You have just got a new grant out of the taxes. You swallow a good slice of them. You want to augment, rather than diminish them; and, while you reprobate us radicals as wishing to overturn the constitution and the law, as wishing to destroy all the ranks in society, you have notoriously a measure in preparation, which, if it could possibly answer the end which you have in view, would not leave one single lord in the land that would not be an object of scorn in the course of five years. Your project cannot answer the end which it has in view: it cannot injure the land-people *much*, because they will be totally ruined by the enforcement of the laws passed last winter: your project will give them a gash in the cheek while the deadly lead has done the work for the body. But, if it could go into full effect, and if it could produce the ends that you wish to produce; if it could, at the fall of a year of scarcity, make the quartern loaf cheaper than it is

now, *while all the taxes remain the same*, it would strip even the heir of the Duke of Buckingham of every park, mansion, manor, advowson, farm and cottage, which he is destined by heirship and by law to possess, and, this it would do in the course of five or six years at the most. The "George and Garter" might again "dangle" on the curtains of the worst "rooms' worst bed." If I were the Duke, I would take special care that my George and Garter should not so dangle from such a cause. The curious circumstance is, that out of five or six hundred of these noblemen (peers and heirs apparent to peers) there are, I verily believe from my soul, not one hundred, each of whom has not infinitely more learning, more experience and more sense than you. What the devil can possess them I know not, to suffer you to play at ducks and drakes with their honours and their fortunes. The truth is, however, that they find themselves steeped up to the ears in all the difficulties which an infernal funding and paper-money system has drawn about them by degrees; and, by a bawling press, not less infernal, they are kept in awe of that system. There is no refuge for them but in *regaining the common people*, who were

their natural friends, and of whom they are the natural protectors, but whom they have left to be flayed alive by Jews, Quakers, and every species of money-devil that prowls about over the face of this unhappy land. They will never regain the people without ceding something to the people; and, what can they cede *less* than what we have so humbly and so often prayed for in vain? With what shame they must look at the punishments which they are compelled to inflict, in order to preserve their game from that very people, whose fathers so revered their fathers, and were so sedulously careful not to offend them. We have been accused of a desire to pull them down to a level with ourselves. I defy the accusers to produce a single instance of the fact. Our great accuser, Mr. CANNING, who has, in his various harangues, accused us to all the sovereigns and all the countries of Europe, stands, at last, self-accused of that which he has falsely imputed to us; and those sovereigns and those countries have all heard the self-accusation. The people want, and they have always wanted, to take no just constitutional right from the Lords or from any body else. Their dreaded power

is a bug-bear; for, God knows, their great fault is, not want of respect, not want of veneration for their superiors; but, if any thing, too large a quantity of it upon all occasions. Nothing was ever uttered with more sincerity than I utter these opinions. The opinions are perfectly correct; and, yet, those who own the land, those who have every thing at stake, those who will finally have no protection but that which is to be found in the hearts of the common people, turn their backs upon that common people, and with both arms embrace the vipers of the funds and paper-money; and they listen to loan-jobbers and almost doff the hat to them, as if they were their actual masters.

To return, now, to you and small wares, I think I read some speech made during the last session of Parliament, in which the speaker reminded you of this speech which I have quoted above, delivered by you in 1814. He accused you, if I recollect right, of inconsistency; and, if I do not forget, you scratched about and said that an opinion delivered at one time might not be applicable to another time; that "circumstances had changed very greatly, since 1814; and that, therefore, the opinion then delivered,

"though correct as applicable to the circumstances of that day, might not be correct if applied to the circumstances of the present day."

Now, "*membre du club-quatre vingt neuf*," though you might plead with some show of reason, that, though you thought the jacobins of France good fellows, and very wise reformers, in 1789, you did not think them so after they had cut the King's head off and you were got snugly into Dundas's office, in 1793. "Circumstances" had changed then, I allow; but, what are the circumstances, pray, that have changed, in this case? The people of Liverpool, the hang-dog flatterers and tax-hunters of Liverpool, deem you a wonderfully clever man, and so they would Satan, if he could furnish fat posts for their lazy sons. But, clever man as you are, you will find no change of circumstance here. Your opinion was this: that bread could not, *as long as our burthens continued to amount to nearer sixty than fifty millions a year*; that, while these burthens continued, bread could not be sold for *less than double the price at which it was sold before the war*, without a total ruin of the owners and occupiers of the land. The cir-

cumstances have not changed, then; the circumstances continue the same; bread is not much dearer than it was before the late wars; it is now, after a year of scarcity, *not one-seventh dearer than it was before the late war*; you said that, to bring it down to the price of what it was before the late war, and to continue the taxes to nearer sixty than fifty millions a-year; you said that these would wholly take away the rental of the land; and yet, at a moment when the bread is very nearly as cheap as it was before the late war, you are, without any proposition to diminish the taxes, coming forward with a project to make bread cheaper; that is to say, you are, according to your own principles, coming forward with a project to send the peers and their families to grass. Well for those it will be who live in the fat pasture lands of Herefordshire and Lincolnshire, and the like; or, perhaps, the nuts and acorns of Hampshire and Sussex, may, in a last extremity, afford them a resource.

You will ask me, then, if I suppose that you mean actually to take away their fields and houses and goods and clothes. Take away! Oh no, things are not done in this homely manner. Your

project, if it could be executed, would only take away their rents: that is all. Lords, however, must eat, as well as other folks: to eat, they must have eatables: they would soon learn to "stand cook": there is no difficulty in that: but, they must have something to cook: to have something to cook, they must have money to buy it: to have money they must sell their things; and, if they get no rents, how are they to avoid going on pawning, selling and swapping, till they have not even a shirt left to their backs? Pray, clever man, answer me that question. Observe (for I will hold your nose tight to it) you explicitly said (and you said what was very true) that, with taxes amounting to nearer sixty than fifty millions a-year, *the whole of the rental must be remitted* to enable the farmer to raise the corn, unless bread were double the price that it was at before the war. The taxes are nearly or quite sixty millions a-year: the bread is only *a penny farthing* upon a quartern loaf dearer than it was before the war: and you propose to make it cheaper than it is! There, "clever man," get out of that; and then I will join in the praises bestowed upon your cleverness, by the nasty, greedy, huckstering,

sham gentlemen, tax-hunting fellows of Liverpool.

In speaking of the consequences to the landholders, of these wild and extravagant measures, even the reflecting part of the public, and of my own constant readers, may think that I exaggerate my expectations. I wish such persons to bear in mind, that revolutions have taken place; that convulsions have shaken property to its foundations; that the greatest Lords have been reduced to beggary; that I had a French Count binding books for me in London; and, in short, that Lords are Lords, 'squires are 'squires, Baronets are Baronets, because they have RENTS; and that, without rents, they are no more than other men. Degradation marches at a much swifter pace than exaltation, even if the exalted happen to have such extraordinarily good luck as you have had. You have been one of the luckiest of those, that have put into the lucky lottery of Whitehall, where people get tickets for nothing, and where all are prizes, and no blanks. Yet, you have been thirty-seven years in reaching your present point, and, I can conceive, if you cannot, a course of events which would bring you back to your starting point, in

thirty-seven months or less. I remember that, about three years ago, in a letter which I addressed to one of the three, I reminded you, Mr. CANNING and Lord LIVERPOOL, that we four all started at the same time, or much about the same time, in our political career. I told you, that only about three years before that, all that I could muster in the world, upon a particular evening, every thing that I possessed upon the face of the earth, my clothes excepted, amounted to only *three shillings*. This was perfectly true. I told you, "even now, I would not exchange situations with either of you, taking all things into view; and, said I, mind, I tell you, that our destiny has not yet done with us." Our destiny has been at work with us from that day to this. That was just after you had passed the small-note bill: since that we have had "Late Panic". We are now going to have another "Late Panic", or a something prodigiously more dreadful to you. Day by day, my doctrines are received with more and more attention: day by day the confidence in my judgment increases: and, just the reverse is, day by day, taking place with regard to you. I have courted nobody; I

have flattered nobody; as connected with my opinions, and views as to public matters, and my expression of those opinions, and delineation of those views, I have been influenced by, and have cared for, nobody. I have taken no pains to get at secret information of any sort; I have been guided by principles, which I have believed to be sound, and by events and transactions obvious to all the world. There has grown up a great question, upon which hinges the property of the rich, the well-being of the common people, and eventually, the peace of the country, and the safety of the State. Upon this great question, you (the ministry), with the Parliament at your back, and I, have been, and still are, at issue. Your hostility to me, shown in so many, and in such deadly forms, my talents, and, far beyond them, my perseverance, have, at last, made this question familiar to every person of any information in the kingdom. The question is, by far, the most interesting one ever propounded to a people: it is of importance, more or less, to every human being, from the highest to the lowest. The trial between us is going on. Impartial time is our judge; and all men are looking

for the decision. You are endeavouring (I mean the Ministry and the Parliament) to obtain such a decision as shall not be destructive to your reputation; but, above all things, *such as shall not be honourable to me.* This is the object of your greatest anxiety: in this anxiety, gentlemen in and gentlemen opposite unite, joined by Jews, jobbers, Quakers, and money-devils of every description. But, there is still a very great mass of virtuous and impartial men in the middle rank of life; and it is these, who will, after all, have to declare and promulgate the decision of our judge. On these we must rely at last; and these I shall have for me. As to the length of time that it may take, a tight-twisted **THING** like this does not easily give way; but, when it does give way, the consequences are terrible. For these consequences be you prepared: I am, I assure you; and, in the meanwhile, the worst that I wish you, is, that your health may be as good, and your sleep as sound, as that of

Your most obedient and
Most humble servant,

WM. COBBETT.

TO
DOCTOR BLACK.

DOCTOR,

YOU have called my 'History of the Protestant Reformation' pig's meat: you have, during the two last years, seemed to have three principal objects in view: *first* (after taking care of yourself, of course), to ridicule and run down, if possible, my statements relative to the happiness of the people of England in catholic times; *second*, to cause it to be believed, that a vast deal of benefit to every class of people had been occasioned by the putting down of monks, friars and nuns, and by the putting an end to holidays; *third*, to cause it to be believed that new inventions, as you call them; improvements in science, as you call them, have been a great benefit to the people at large. Of all this, your readers must be well assured: mine know it, too, from the quotations that I have made from you. I, therefore, now lay before my readers, an article of yours of the 29th of January, containing, in substance, and, almost, in words, a recantation of all that you have said on this subject in opposition to me. Strange change, Doctor; but, that

which is a vast deal more consequence than this change in you, is, the argument, which may fairly be built upon the premises which you now state; the argument which those premises afford, in opposition to the policy of our *Æolian* Secretary of State, and in opposition to the doctrines of all his "*liberal*" admirers.

Your article begins with a commentary on a pamphlet of BENNETT, the Member for Wiltshire, who, in this pamphlet, exhibits himself as the most stupid ass that ever browsed or brayed. I saw the pamphlet advertized; in the hearing of a friend I said I should like to see it: without more ado he got it: he paid Ridgway two shillings for it, and, though this BENNETT is not thought to be much of a liberal in the dealing way, never did he sell such a bargain as this before. I wish Mr. Ridgway would give me sixpence for that for which I have given two shillings. There are some natural fools: some fools by acquirement: others are fools in consequence of excessive conceit. These three sorts of folly differ in their outward appearances; but, in this Bennett's book, you have the outward and visible sign and proof of them altogether. Doubtless, a very able law-giver; very

fit to make laws for us ; but, as an author, it is, assuredly, the most consummate ass that God ever suffered to wear short ears, or to walk about upon two legs instead of four. There are many expressions of opinion contained in this book : now I will be bound, by a wager of ten to one, to point out twenty passages, wherein this man expresses opinions, of which passages, or any one of which passages, he himself shall not be able to tell you the meaning ! Mr. BENNETT, Lord of the beautiful village of Norton Bovant, in Wiltshire, go home to Norton Bovant, or, if you must to London, dawdle about and *jaser*, as the French call it, so that no one may have your words down in black and white. Write no more books, great knight of the shire of Wilts ; or, if you must, down upon all fours at once, and let your ears come out to their natural length : an excellent farmer, a monstrously fine country 'squire, doubtless a most suitable representative of the county ; why, then, put all these in peril by assuming the character of the author ? Be quiet, Mr. BENNETT : keep your tongue still, if you can ; except in that place of which you are so worthy and which is so worthy of you ; with this exception, keep your tongue

still, *if you can* ; but, as to the pen and the press, if you cannot keep your fingers still, get a friend, male or female, if you have one upon earth, to chop them off.

Now, Doctor Black, I shall insert the article to which you made the notice to this Bennett's pamphlet a sort of text. I desire your readers and my readers to go through it with great attention. I shall trouble them with no commentary upon it : they will see that the authors whom you have quoted, and that you yourself establish, as far as your authority goes, the correctness of my opinions upon this subject. This is so manifest ; here is such direct commendation of the monastic institutions ; here is such an almost repetition of my sentiments upon these subjects, that I really have nothing to do but to insert the article in order to fill my readers with surprise. When I have inserted the article, I shall make an observation or two, not on what some would, but which I do not, call your *inconsistency* ; but, on *the lesson which this article ought, at this time, to give to Mr. Canning*. Now, for the article, which will certainly be regarded as an atonement for a part, at least, of your sins.

“ The manner in which Mr. COBBETT speaks of the abundance enjoyed by our Catholic ancestors, and his abuse of the Scotch economists for their indifference to human happiness, *are no doubt exceedingly extravagant*; but the manner in which Englishmen speak of the condition of the people of other countries, and the scale by which they estimate their happiness, are seldom less extravagant.

“ The first observation, for instance, which escapes from an English traveller in Spain or Italy is—Good God! what a number of days are lost by festivals and holidays! What a number of idle people are fed in Convents! Lisbon has 7,000 Priests, and Edinburgh has only 70, and so forth.

“ This would all do very well in the mouth of a Noble or other Aristocrat; but the lower orders themselves repeat the language like parrots. There are a few distinguished Protestant writers, as the celebrated JOHN MULLER, the Historian of Switzerland, who regret the subtraction of so much of the land of a country from tenancies for life, which the religious houses are to properties in fee. But these are only Protestants who are

intimately acquainted with both Catholic and Protestant countries.

“ And yet the cool selfishness with which an English Squire contemplates the reduction of the great body of the labouring population to a state of privation without example in Catholic countries, and which enables the said Squires to extract an amount of labour from them which could be extracted only in England, might have led Englishmen (above the vulgar) to suspect, that whoever have gained by the change, the lower classes have not.

“ The Italians, though they could not read English books, used to feel a great reverence for the nation that could export so many *Mi-Lords*, any one of whom could spend as much in a month as an Italian Prince could spend in a year, and they used to devour our political writers with great eagerness in French translations. Judging of the nation from the sample, they imagined Englishmen were the wealthiest and happiest race on the face of the earth, and they thought they had only to imitate us, to be equally rich and happy. Among the English tourists of those days, there were,

" perhaps, as many coxcombs as
 " there are among the present
 " race of tourists; and they used
 " to fall foul, on all occasions, of
 " the numerous holidays, which
 " were such a heavy deduction
 " from the industry and wealth of
 " the country. BARETTI, a most
 " agreeable writer, as well ac-
 " quainted with England, from
 " long residence here, as with
 " Italy, informs us, that the con-
 " tinued declamations against
 " these abuses at length made an
 " impression on the POPE himself,
 " and that BENEDICT XIV. ' once
 " offered all the Italian Princes
 " an utter abolition of all holidays,
 " *Sundays excepted*, which offer
 " procured him the appellation of
 " the Protestant Pope.' ' Had the
 " abolition taken place (he adds)
 " it would certainly have demo-
 " lished a large portion of those
 " superstitious raree-shows so
 " nauseated by Protestants in
 " general; but after long debates
 " and consultations, every one of
 " those Princes rejected his Ho-
 " LINESS's offer, and chose rather
 " to go on in the old way.'

" BARETTI gives us a specimen
 " of the debates on the occasion;
 " and, what is curious enough,
 " the great opponent of the change
 " began his speech with the very
 " same observation which was

" made by the Wiltshire 'Squire,
 " ' The plurality must needs be
 " ever poor, *let their industry be*
 " *ever so great, and their labour*
 " *ever so incessant.*' ' Alas, Gen-
 " tlemen!' he concludes, ' let us
 " saddle an additional weight of
 " labour on our poor, and deprive
 " them at the same time of their
 " rejoicing, festivals and raree-
 " shows, what will be the conse-
 " quence? The consequence
 " will be, that they will work
 " their own destruction. It is
 " true that our stock in trade will
 " certainly grow a little larger for
 " a while after the abolition, and
 " bring perhaps some few cart-
 " loads of money into our country
 " from foreign parts. But then
 " the cheapness of money will
 " cause dearness of provisions,
 " and increase much the price of
 " all the necessaries of life; and
 " then our poor will be very poor
 " indeed, as it is certain they have
 " as good backs as any poor in
 " Christendom to undergo labour;
 " but have, on the other hand, no
 " more wit than the other poor in
 " Christendom to make their pro-
 " fit of their labour, and get their
 " share of the aforesaid cart-loads
 " of money. Skillful computers,
 " who are seldom of their class, will
 " get all the money to themselves;
 " and a few will have palaces and

" large estates, while thousands
 " shall be obliged to labour, pine,
 " and starve. Then, dearness of
 " provisions and other necessities
 " will often make them angry, and
 " upon the least ground of com-
 " plaint, they will assemble riot-
 " ously, and burn and destroy
 " granaries and mills, and throw
 " corn and cheese into ponds and
 " rivers, to make them cheap, and
 " seditiously surround the dwell-
 " ings of our nobility and chief
 " people, whom they shall dream
 " to be the authors of their wants,
 " and create great confusion in
 " all parts of the country; and
 " thus we shall bring upon us
 " such evils and calamities as we
 " are total strangers to. Let us,
 " therefore, suffer the good crea-
 " tures to live on as they have
 " done these many ages; let them
 " gaze with wonted superstition
 " on their wooden Saints and
 " pasteboard Madonas; let them
 " enjoy their festivals and raree-
 " shows; and a fig for these out-
 " landish politics imported in
 " French books, that turn the
 " heads of all our reading youth,
 " and never will do Italy any
 " good."

" BARETTI, then, in his own
 " name, asks one of these poli-
 " ticians what he would have said
 " to the old MACHIAVELIAN?

" Did you not say that the gon-
 " doliers of Venice are better fed
 " and better dressed than your
 " boatmen on the Thames? that
 " the low people of Naples look
 " as athletic as MILO, in times of
 " yore? that the beggars of Tus-
 " cany are better clad, and more
 " cleanly lodged, than your beg-
 " gars through Middlesex and
 " Surrey? Heaven knows what
 " you would have said if you had
 " ever entered the cheerful and
 " hospitable habitations of the
 " Lombard, the Piedmontese, and
 " the Genoese peasantry! Will
 " you now, Sir, say, that their
 " festivals and raree-shows are
 " totally impolitic, as well as su-
 " perstitious?"

" It is curious that nearly all the
 " Catholic Governments, which,
 " in imitation of JOSEPH, obtained
 " from the POPE permission to
 " abolish holidays, have been
 " gradually restoring them, and
 " we believe on a principle of
 " *humanity to the lower orders.*
 " They say the principle of popu-
 " lation will, in all old settled
 " countries, always keep the la-
 " bourers up to the level of the
 " employment for them; and
 " though the abolition of holidays
 " would add to the wealth of the
 " country, it would not add to the
 " happiness of the poor them-

“ selves, who in the one case
 “ would, as in Protestant coun-
 “ tries, have all work and no
 “ play, and in the other, would
 “ have both work and play, and
 “ the same food and necessities
 “ in both cases.

“ In a delightful article in the
 “ last number of *The Westminster Review*, from the pen of a
 “ writer, long a resident in Italy,
 “ and intimately acquainted with
 “ its rural life, we everywhere
 “ find the contrast between the
 “ lower orders of Italy and Eng-
 “ land in favour of the former.
 “ ‘ The man of peace and domes-
 “ ticity (says the writer) finds in
 “ its fertile soil, and the happiness
 “ of its peasantry, an ameliorated
 “ likeness of beloved but starving
 “ England.’ Some very curious
 “ details of the manners of the
 “ peasantry are given, which seem
 “ to bear out the writer. MARIA
 “ GRAHAM, in her interesting
 “ ‘ Narrative of a Residence in
 “ the Neighbourhood of Rome,’
 “ gives nearly the same ac-
 “ count:—

“ ‘ Upon the whole (she says) the
 “ peasantry of these mountains may
 “ be considered rich, although they
 “ have seldom much property in
 “ money. Their riches consist in
 “ the yearly produce of their labour,
 “ in which their happy climate per-
 “ mits them to depend with more

“ certainty than in the northern
 “ parts of Europe. They have not
 “ the habit of laying up a store for
 “ the future, but the price of what
 “ is over and above of the produce
 “ of their ground, after the propor-
 “ tion to the superior proprietor is
 “ paid, is laid out in silver buckles,
 “ and head ornaments, and coral
 “ beads, which are easily converted
 “ into money in times of pressure.
 “ This sort of easy poverty, above
 “ want, but below the state of luxu-
 “ ry, in which ambition begins to
 “ push men on to distinguish them-
 “ selves, or to better their condition,
 “ produces great indifference as to
 “ public interest, and renders them
 “ acquiescent under any Govern-
 “ ment, so long as they remain in
 “ peace, and can sit every man un-
 “ der his own vine, and his own fig
 “ tree.’

“ Wisdom comes with lack of
 “ food. If men had been always
 “ able to sit in peace under their
 “ own vine, they would have
 “ made few advances either in
 “ the arts, or in politics.

“ But, at all events, the ab-
 “ sence of invention is often also
 “ the absence of crime. We
 “ will answer for it, that there is
 “ more prison room in one county
 “ in England, than there is in all
 “ Italy.”

Well done, Doctor! Your last
 sentence completely contradicts
 your first; but, far be this from

being a subject of censure with me. Why live we but to correct our errors? You commence in error, you finish in correctness: you set out a sinner and you finish almost a saint: here you are an advocate for Roman Catholic holidays, for convents and all the rest of the Roman Catholic affair; and you maintain your predilection by argument which is quite unanswerable. However, it is the LESSON; the lesson it is, which this article offers to Mr. Canning; it is this that is the most important circumstance belonging to it; for, Doctor, if the account which you now give of the effect of the Roman Catholic institutions upon the people at large; if this account be true, what hope is there of a CANNING or JERRY BENTHAM constitution being a favourite with any Roman Catholic people upon the face of the earth? I have always contended, that the people in Roman Catholic countries were better off than the people of England: I have always contended that the vagabond Cortes would have beggared the people of Spain: I have always contended that the people of those countries, including South America, must naturally detest and ought to detest, the rogues and ruffians that sought to sell them to Jews and

jobbers, and to saddle them with everlasting burthens as the people of England have been saddled: I have always contended that FERDINAND ought to be beloved for over-setting the loan-jobbing Cortes and the loan-mongering bond-holders of London: I have always said that the people of Spain ought to be grateful to him for it: I have always said that they would be grateful to him for it and would stand by him: all this I have said, and all this you have been contradicting for now nearly three years. The varying devil of a press of London, Mr. Brougham's "best public instructor," has constantly been on your side; to cry up liberal principles; to represent the people of Roman Catholic countries as detesting their Governments, and, especially, as detesting the clerical part of their Governments; this has been, in the jacobin jargon, the order of the day. At last, the contagious folly has reached our Secretary of State: the mob of Westminster carry bits of laurel (the instructor tells us) to stick in the caps of the guards who are going to give Ferdinand a drubbing, while the Secretary of State, standing at only a few hundred yards from the spot, is telling his hearers that our

security consists in the knowledge of the fact, that we have "*all the discontented spirits of the age ranged under our banners.*" From words we come to deeds: the guards march; the ships sail, the King sends his message; the declaration is made; enormous expense is incurred; and, if we escape indelible disgrace, we shall not yet have lost our ancient good luck.

All this has arisen, Doctor Black, from opinions respecting the state of body and mind of the people of Roman Catholic countries; these consequences have arisen from the preaching and the belief in opinions, precisely the opposite of those inculcated in this article of yours, which article, I repeat, ought to be a lesson to Mr. CANNING for the remainder of his life, and to this nation for ever. In conclusion, let me observe that I have talked once or twice of sending you a pottle of ale. You shall have it to-morrow, in proof of my sincere approbation of this article; and, in the mean time,

I remain

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

AMERICAN SEEDS.

I INSERT, below, the article which I published last week upon this subject. Since that article was published, the ship *Colombia*, with my additional seeds on board, has arrived in the London docks, and, surprising to say, the seeds were put on board in New York on the 31st day of December. Till I see them I cannot publish the list; because I do not know the precise quantity that there is of each, nor do I know the state of them. There will be, however, at least, as I imagine, nearer seventy than fifty sorts, which shall not, nevertheless, induce me to raise my proposed price. As I said before, one single handful of any one of more than twenty of these sorts, is, considering their rareness, really worth more than the money that I charge for the whole; and this will be evident to the lovers of planting and botany, when they see the list. But, when I was in America, last, it was one of the pleasing prospects of my life, that I should be able to introduce into England, and to make plenty in England, many of these valuable Trees and Shrubs, which were almost unknown there at that time. I

am, in great part, therefore, repaid by the accomplishment of this my intention.

SINCE last week, I have received news of the arrival of the ship *Colombia* from New York, which has ten or twelve sorts of seeds; some of them very rare, which I have not, as yet, in my possession. The ship was off Plymouth on Monday last, and is, possibly, now in the river. This will make a great addition to the number of sorts of seeds, a list of the whole of which shall be inserted in my next. I think I can say with truth that I now possess a larger collection of fine trees and shrubs (or, rather the seed of them) than ever was before possessed by any man in England at one time.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending January 19.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	53	2	Rye	39	9
Barley ..	34	10	Beans ...	45	8
Oats	27	5	Pease ...	46	11

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended January 19.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	36,963	Rye	271
Barley ..	40,073	Beans . . .	1,914
Oats ...	11,371	Pease	847

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, January 20.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	4,557 for 12,554	2	8	Average,	55	1
Barley..	5,678 .. 10,409	6	5	.....	36	7
Oats..	3,128 .. 4,915	2	5	.....	31	5
Rye....	24 .. 42	9	9	.....	35	4
Beans..	820 .. 1,871	16	5	.....	45	7
Pease..	476 .. 1,191	13	5	.....	50	0

Friday, Jan. 26.—The supplies of this week are moderate, and the frosty weather continuing, for the present, occasions little business to be doing here. Wheat continues dull at Monday's prices. Barley of fine quality looks upwards. Beans fully support Monday's terms. Oats obtain rather higher prices, with a limited trade.

Monday, Jan. 29.—Considering the impediments of last week, the supply of all kinds of Grain may be reported as good, and of Flour the quantity was considerable. This morning's market is furnished with very few fresh arrivals of any description of Corn; the samples, therefore, for sale, are chiefly the remains of former supplies, which appear quite sufficient to meet the present limited demand. The frost having gone, the buyers all appear to be very easy about doing business.

The Wheat trade remains dull at last week's prices, for such damp parcels as were offered; a few picked samples made rather more money. Fine Malting Barley is 1s. per qr. higher, but there is little trade for other kinds. Beans for seed again obtain more money, but not other sorts. Peas continue to meet a very heavy trade. The demand for Oats is so limited, that very little progress can be made in sales, at last quotations. The Flour trade remains as before.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in
the Port of London, from Jan. 22
to Jan. 27, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	3,763	Tares	27
Barley ..	3,739	Linseed ..	600
Malt	5,783	Rapeseed .	30
Oats	752	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	583	Mustard ..	—
Flour	7,790	Flax	—
Rye	488	Hemp ...	—
Pease	1,838	Seeds ...	33
Foreign.—Barley, 730; Oats, 18,574; and Beans, 5,958 quarters.			

Monday, Jan. 29.—The arrivals
from Ireland last week were 247
bales of Bacon; and from Foreign
Ports, 1,662 casks of Butter.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the
Borough.

Monday, Jan. 29.—Our market con-
tinues very firm, and prices steady at
our last quotations, for notwithstand-
ing the large growth of last year, fine
coloured Hops are getting scarce.

Maidstone, Jan. 25.—Our Hop
Trade has been getting rather better,
and the stock in the hands of the
Planters being so much reduced, the
few lots that are sold obtain higher
prices; pockets in particular are
much sought after.

Worcester, Jan. 24.—On Saturday,
147 pockets of Hops were weighed.
No variation in prices.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 26.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
53 Newcastle	13½	26s. 0d. to 35s. 6d.
9 Sunderland	5½	35s. 0d.—37s. 3d.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 29, 1827.

The trade for Beef was heavy on
Friday, but there was an evident
improvement in the price of Mut-
ton, as well as a briskness of sale.
To-day a few choice Beasts have
made the top currency of last Mon-
day, but middling things do not go
off, unless at a reduction; and the
general trade does not warrant a
higher quotation than 5s. Polled
Sheep are rather dearer than this
day se'nnight; but with a slow sale.
In Downs there seems to be no
alteration.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 4
Veal	5	0	—	5 8
Pork	4	8	—	5 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . . . 2,550	Sheep ..	21,840
Calves ... 170	Pigs ...	150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 6
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal	4	0	—	6 0
Pork	3	8	—	5 8
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 6
Veal	3	8	—	6 0
Pork	4	0	—	5 8
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware.....	3	0	to	4	10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	2	5
Chats.....	2	0	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.					

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware.....	3	0	to	4	10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

<i>Smithfield.</i> —		Hay....	80s. to 115s.
		Straw...	30s. to 36s.
		Clover.	100s. to 136s.
<i>St. James's.</i> —		Hay...	77s. to 120s.
		Straw ..	33s. to 42s.
		Clover.	115s. to 135s.
<i>Whitechapel.</i> --		Hay....	70s. to 105s.
		Straw...	32s. to 38s.
		Clover..	90s. to 126s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of
England and Wales, for the Week ended January 19, 1827.

	<i>Wheat.</i>		<i>Barley.</i>		<i>Oats.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*.....	55	5	36	1	30	6
Essex.....	54	3	34	0	27	7
Kent.....	54	6	35	9	26	6
Sussex.....	53	5	35	9	28	7
Suffolk.....	51	5	33	0	26	10
Cambridgeshire.....	50	7	31	11	24	2
Norfolk.....	52	1	32	10	25	0
Lincolnshire.....	53	1	36	9	23	0
Yorkshire.....	52	0	37	6	26	5
Durham.....	54	1	41	2	31	8
Northumberland.....	51	4	36	5	31	10
Cumberland.....	59	7	39	2	34	0
Westmoreland.....	60	0	47	0	33	9
Lancashire.....	59	0	0	0	34	1
Cheshire.....	56	8	47	8	30	8
Gloucestershire.....	56	5	42	0	37	3
Somersetshire.....	54	8	37	10	30	2
Monmouthshire.....	60	2	49	1	0	0
Devonshire.....	56	0	35	7	24	5
Cornwall.....	57	10	36	3	29	0
Dorsetshire.....	51	8	35	0	30	11
Hampshire.....	52	0	35	0	27	0
North Wales.....	63	7	43	10	30	1
South Wales.....	57	9	41	4	23	8

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

Liverpool, January 23.—Owing materially to easterly winds, the importations of Grain to this port were very small during the past week, and the demand limited for Wheat and Oats, excepting for the finest qualities of each, which, of picked samples, (and which were sparingly offered for sale,) obtained a mutual advance of 2d. per bushel beyond the value of last Tuesday. The market of this day was but poorly attended by purchasers; the few however of whom bought only of the choicest parcels, for which they paid the above noted advance. Oatmeal was 1s. per 240 lbs. dearer.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 16th to the 22d January, 1827, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,334; Barley, 991; Oats, 3,754; Beans, 1150; Pease, 15 quarters. Flour, 2,482 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 751 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 500 barrels.

Bristol, Jan. 27.—A little more business is doing here in the Corn Markets than was last week, especially in Barley and Oats, at an advance, in both articles, of 2s. per quarter, and in some instances rather more. In Wheat, Flour, and Malt no variation from last week's prices. Supplies very moderate, and present prices may be considered, nearly, as below quoted:—Wheat, from 5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; Barley, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Beans, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 1½d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 42s. per bag.

Guildford, Jan. 27.—Wheat, old, 13l. 10s. to 16l. per load. Rye, 44s. to 46s.; Barley, 36s. to 41s.; Oats, 30s. to 40s.; Beans, 53s. to 56s.; Pease, grey, 56s. to 66s.; ditto, boilers, 60s. to 61s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Jan. 27.—We had to-day a good supply of Wheat and Barley, which sold freely at full last week's prices, as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 57s.; Barley, 34s. to 39s.; Beans, 40s. to 47s.; and Pease, 43s. per qr.

Manchester, Jan. 27.—Throughout the week we have had a steady demand for most articles in the trade, in consequence of our navigation being impeded by the frost. At our market to-day, all descriptions of Grain (if up) met a free sale, at an advance on Wheat of 2d. per Bushel, Barley 1d. to 2d. per 60 lbs. Oats 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs., and Beans 1s. per quarter. Pease in better demand, at last week's rates. Malt is free in sale, but the prices are unaltered. The holders of Flour are wanting 1s. per sack advance, which was, only in a few instances, reluctantly complied with.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 27.—We had a good supply of Wheat from the farmers, but very little coastwise, at this morning's market, and the millers being rather bare of stock, sales were readily effected at last week's prices. Rye continues in demand, and prices are unaltered. Barley is 2s. per quarter dearer, and as the light Norfolk parcels which were landed a few weeks since have been taken off by the maltsters at about 40s. per quarter, the market may be said to be now quite bare of all descriptions. Malt rather more in demand. We have had some arrivals of foreign Oats this week, and the farmers' supply being rather large this morning, the sale was dull at last week's prices.

Wakefield, Jan. 26.—The supply of Wheat here this morning, is large, and the navigation of the canals westward, being partially interrupted by the frost, there is a slender attendance of buyers, and the sale of all descriptions has been heavy at last Friday's prices. The supply of Oats and Shelling is not adequate to the demand, and they are both rather dearer. The quantity of Barley offering is only moderate, and it is ready sale at an advance of 1s. per quarter. In Beans no alteration.